FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT DISCUSSES POLITICAL FUTURE

PY122112 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 12 Oct 81 p 4

[Interview by Luis Varela and Nestor Restivo with Enrique de Vedia, a leader of the Argentine Christian Democratic Party; date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] How do you see the Multiparty Group in the present political context?

[Answer] The Multiparty Group is working to reestablish democracy in Argentina, as the late Dr Balbin has already said. Of course there are certain people at the top who have a vested interest in discrediting the concept of democracy. They want a quick road to power because they know that they will never make it through the ballot boxes. This is why the parties are concentrating so much on their demands for a return to the democratic process.

[Question] What do you think of General Harguindeguy's recent statements? Do you think they reflected an official standpoint or that they were his personal opinion only?

[Answer] Harguindeguy's statements were insolvent and most unfortunate, and Viola himself disclaimed them. Viola even said they cast no light on the future of the country. What Harguindeguy said reflects a stay-in-power mentality. The government has not answered the Multiparty Group's demands, but even so I think Argentina is marching inexorably towards democracy. The process is exhausted, its objectives have become drowned in a sea of inefficiency and rhetoric. The nation's economy is shattered but, even worse, so is its quality of life and its moral values.

[Question] For you, a further military government after 1984 is unthinkable then?

[Answer] The process won't survive after that year. Although many efforts are being made right now to stay in power, I am sure that conditions will ensure that this is the process' last stage. You can no longer hide the skepticism of the people, the insecurity, the explosive and steadily rising social pressure. We should look back a little; in the last year and a half things have changed and the process no longer has even the few friends it used to have. The political parties are back in the center of the stage. This would have been unthinkable a few months ago.

[Question] You have mentioned elsewhere, external pressure. Does that mean pressure from the Government of the United States?

[Answer] Not only that. External pressure also comes from Latin America's slow but constant march towards effective democracy. For example, next year Brazil will have elections for state governorships. As Argentina democratizes, so our relations with the United States will improve. This is a geopolitical reality we cannot ignore.

[Question] Carlos Contin, then vice president, now president, of the Radical Party, said the other day that the Multiparty Group wouldn't last much longer.

[Answer] Quite so. The Multiparty Group has to have an expiry date and a fixed objective. What it seeks to do is obtain from the government firm commitments as to the democratization process. We don't want another Hora del Pueblo nor an electoral front or alliance. There should be scope for free political play.

[Question] But the Multiparty Group hasn't defined itself on certain sensitive issues -- like CGT [General Labor Confederation] versus CNT-20 [National Labor Commission-20] or the desaparecidos -- the missing people.

[Answer] As far as refers to the labor unions, I think -- and I know I reflect a very common viewpoint in our Christian Democrat people -- that the Multiparty Group should, at first at least, concentrate on politics per se and not devote its efforts to union matters. Nevertheless, the Multiparty Group is looking for an equitable solution to all this.

[Question] Coming back to the desaparecidos....

[Answer] One cannot say that the Multiparty Group has not concerned itself with this issue. My party has insisted on several occasions that it is necessary to clear this matter up. But we don't want to turn this important question into a party politics affair. We feel it must be carefully and sensitively looked into but must not be used as a weapon for interparty strife.

[Question] Up to a few months ago, you were a divided party. Now you're working towards the unity of Christian Democracy, are you not?

[Answer] Yes, in 1966 the party split into Popular Christians and Revolutionary Christians. But the process itself brought us together again and we are reforming as the United Christian Democrat Party as soon as the political parties act is promulgated.

I think we'll soon appear as a third force in politics -- with many people, who were keen to participate but couldn't, finding it the exact vehicle for their viewpoint. I think you could define us as center-left. Center, because we believe in law and order, and left because we believe in the need for social reform, in putting an end to unfair and unjust standards of society such as are still in force in Argentina. Still, these are in the final analysis nothing more than labels, and labels are necessarily conventional. It is facts which really show what parties are thinking about. We are inspired in the Christian gospel and we want to translate it into the reality of present-day Argentina.

PERONIST LABOR UNIONS REVIVE POLITICAL ARM

PY142134 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 14 Oct 81 p 11

[Text] (NA) -- Hardline labor union leaders yesterday officially resuscitated the "62", the political branch of the Peronist union movement that was banned by the military government in March 1976.

The board of the "62" was restructured at a meeting attended by leaders of the General Labor Confederation (CGT), the Justicialist Party (Peronist) National Council, and the long-time leaders of the "62," including Lorenzo Miguel.

Restructuring of the board of the "62 organizations" was done by replacing members leading the anti-CGT leather workers', glass workers', vegetable oil workers' and shop employees' unions, with those representing the pro-CGT mechanics,' taxi drivers', paper workers' and state oil workers' unions. The other eight board members represent metal workers (UOM), textile workers, light and power workers, beer workers, national packing house workers, meat workers and grain elevator workers.

The "62" decided to meet on Monday to decide how its provincial branches will be organized. The CGT will meet tomorrow to designate members who will serve as advisors to the multi-party movement's working committees.

FUFEPO REQUESTS APPROVAL OF POLITICAL STATUTE

PY092313 Buenos Aires CRONICA in Spanish 8 Oct 81 p 6

[Text] The Popular Federalist Forces [FUFEPO] yesterday held the fifth round of political meetings with Interior Minister Horacio Tomas Liendo. Present at the meeting were Horacio Guzman and Ismael Amit and Engineer Francisco Gabrielli. Contrary to what had been reported before, Celestino Gelsi and Diego Diaz Colodrero did not attend the meeting.

Gabrielli told the press that they specifically asked the minister for "the approval of the statute of political parties in 1982," and regarding elections in 1984, he stated that that all depends on the approval of the aforementioned statute "and on the reorganization of the different political organizations aiming at the elections in that period."

He definitely admitted that FUFEPO is in total agreement with the national reorganization process, with its basic documents "and with the 1976 revolution, given the circumstances the country was experiencing at that moment."

FUFEPO also presented to the interior minister and to the press its adherence to the mourning decreed due to the tragic death of Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat, "the untiring fighter for the defense of peace" and "condemned the despicable form in which the crime was carried out, an episode which shows the existence of terrorist aggression in the world, which was aimed at our country not long ago." FUFEPO concluded "urging the nations to look for the means to achieve the highest goal which is world peace."

GOVERNMENT, IAEA SIGN SAFETY AGREEMENTS

PY141846 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1400 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Vienna, 14 Oct (TELAM) -- Two safety agreements between the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the Argentine Government were signed today by the IAEA director general, Sigvard Eklund, and the resident Argentine representative to the IAEA, Ambassador Francisco Pulit.

One of these agreements establishes the delivery of heavy water by the USSR to Argentina and the other provides for the supply of a heavy water plant by Switzerland to Argentina. The latter also includes the supply of production technology based on the monothermic treatment of the ammonia process [tratamiento monotermico del proceso de amoniaco].

The agreement on the heavy water plant is the first safety agreement signed with the IAEA on this type of installation.

GABONESE TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VISIT

PY140217 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1435 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 11 Oct (TELAM) -- Commerce and Maritime Interests Minister Carlos Garcia Martinez today met a Gabonese trade delegation headed by Gabonese secretary of state, Honorine Dossou-Naki, at the metropolitan airport.

Regarding the visit of the official Gabonese delegation, Garcia Martinez told TELAM that it is part of the program of contacts and meetings with foreign authorities aimed at increasing and broadening the trade relations and other relations -- not only trade relations -- between our country and other countries of the world.

Garcia Martinez stated that the under secretary for international economic negotiations had recently visited countries of the African continent and we are now engaged in a policy aimed at broadening our relations with that important continent, this the reason for the visit of the Gabonese minister.

The delegation headed by Mrs Honorine Dossou-Naki, Gabonese secretary of state and minister for foreign affairs and cooperation, will start its activities in Argentina tomorrow with a plenary meeting scheduled for 1100 at 621 Julio Argentina Roca Avenue, 2d floor, and a working meeting at 1530.

On Tuesday the delegation will meet with Foreign Minister Oscar Camilion in the morning and Mines and Industry Minister Livio Guillermo Kuhl in the afternoon. That same night, at 2100, the commerce and maritime interests minister will hold a dinner party in the delegation's honor.

On Wednesday, 14 October the delegation will meet with Agriculture Minister Jorge Aguado and Education Minister Carlos Burundarena. At 1800 that same day they will sign a final document and Mrs Dossou-Naki will hold a cocktail party for the Argentine authorities. The return of the Gabonese delegation to its country is scheduled for Friday, 16 October, after a reception which will be given on Thursday, 15 October at 1900.

Visit With Foreign Minister

PY140223 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1620 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 Oct (TELAM) -- Mrs Dossou-Naki, head of a delegation of the Gabonese Republic, today paid a 20-minute courtesy visit on Foreign Minister Oscar Camilion at his office in San Martin Palace.

Sources of the Foreign Ministry did not disclose the subjects discussed during the meeting and pointed out that the negotiations of the mentioned delegation and Argentine authorities are being held at the Economy Ministry.

PRC MACHINE BUILDING VICE MINISTER ARRIVES

PY141741 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1542 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 Oct (NA) -- PRC Vice Minister of Machine Building Yang Keng arrived in Argentina today with the purpose of selling machinery and equipment, particularly for the oil industry. He also mentioned the possibility that the PRC could supply equipment for the hydroelectric plants, and he stressed his country's interest in increasing the exchange between the two countries.

At Ezeiza Airport the PRC official stressed that his country is able to supply a wide variety of machinery for use in several fields and that the technology of those machines can be applied easily and advantageously in developing countries.

BRIEFS

ENVIRONMENT UNDER SECRETARY -- Buenos Aires, 13 Oct (TELAM) -- Government House has reported that Col Eduardo Carlos Tholke (ret) has been designated under secretary for the environment in the Public Health and Environment Ministry. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0947 GMT 13 Oct 81 PY]

OIL PRODUCTION -- Buenos Aires, 13 Oct (NA) -- YPF (Government Oil Deposits) has officially reported that in the first 9 months of 1981 the production of oil amounted to 18,922,611 cubic meters and that 528 wells were drilled during the same period. [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1532 GMT 13 Oct 81 PY]

GALTIERI'S TRIP SUSPENDED -- Buenos Aires, 12 Oct (TELAM) -- Military sources reported today that army commander in chief Lt Gen Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri will not travel to Spain in October as had been scheduled because of commitments that he has in Argentina. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1800 GMT 12 Oct 81 PY]

URANIUM DEPOSIT EXPLOITATION -- Cordoba, 28 Sep (TELAM) -- A spokesman for the National Atomic Energy Commission has announced that the Los Gigantes uranium mine will probably start production in the middle of 1982. Its initial yield is estimated in 100 tons of concentrated ore. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1100 GMT 28 Sep 81 PY]

FRENCH-ARABIAN LOAN -- Washington, 28 Sep (TELAM) -- A consortium of French and Arab banks today granted a $25 million loan to the National Development Bank. The funds will be earmarked for industrial projects. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2310 GMT 28 Sep 81 PY]

EN BLOC BREAK WITH NICARAGUA REPORTED IMMINENT

PA141921 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1829 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Guatemala City, 14 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- The Guatemalan Government made no comment today about press reports from Costa Rica that Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras are about to break diplomatic relations with Nicaragua.

The Guatemalan Foreign Ministry abstained from commenting on the topic, which was broached in the past few hours in the Costa Rican capital.

Diplomats accredited to San Jose told the Costa Rican press that the Governments of Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras had agreed en bloc to break diplomatic relations with the Nicaraguan regime.

It was added that the decision was adopted by the three governments of northern Central America "because the Sandinist regime had declared itself Marxist-Leninist."

For its part, the anticommunist opposition National Liberation Movement (MLN) made an appeal today for "the Armies of Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras to unite to prevent the spread of communism in Central America."

The leader of the MLN faction of deputies in the Congress, Arturo Ortiz Saenz de Tejada, said that his party views "the formation of a military triangle in the northern part of isthmus against leftwing penetration" as adequate.

Ortiz Saenz de Tejada said that the leftwing guerrillas that operate in El Salvador and Guatemala and that are starting to make their appearance in Honduras are supported by and supplied arms from Nicaragua.

The anticommunist leader said that the leftwing guerrillas are now trying to interrupt the presidential elections in El Salvador and Guatemala and to seize power in these countries and in Honduras.

EL SALVADOR

PRESIDENT D'ARTE INTERVIEWED IN WASHINGTON

PY142007 Santiago Chile COSAS in Spanish 8 Oct 81 pp 12-13

[Text of undated exclusive interview granted by Salvadoran revolutionary junta President Jose Napoleon Duarte to COSAS correspondent Eugenio Gutierrez at the Embassy Row Hotel in Washington D.C.]

[Excerpts] [Question] In 1972 the army ignored your victory in the presidential elections and in the end it sent you into exile. Later, in 1977 during a visit to the United States, you told Tom Harkin, congressman of the Democratic Party, that "the military is the root of all evil in El Salvador and they see communists everywhere." Against this background, what were your reasons for accepting the presidency of the civilian-military junta, supported by the military and without a democratic election? Did you change or did the army?

[Answer] In the Republic of El Salvador we have experienced what has come to be called a militaristic power -- as distinct from an armed institution -- and for 50 years we have had uniformed rulers imposed upon us. I wish to point out that the "military president" who happened to be in power selected and appointed his successor. The two of them then imposed upon the army and the people the dictatorial government which continued oppressing the Salvadoran masses, and I opposed this.

I made that effort of struggling for the abolition of the structure of this militaristic concept and for the formation of a foundation of democratic power, in which the people would exercise the sovereign right of choosing their future and their rulers. Along that line of thought, the armed institution decided to carry out a coup d'etat on 15 October 1979 precisely because there existed this type of basic error, one of the most serious being the use of this force as an instrument in oppressing the people. Through this action, the armed forces freed themselves from that situation. An opening was thus given to the officers who seek a just democratic solution. The army approached the people and asked them for an opportunity to fight for justice and freedom. On that occasion they invited me to participate. I accepted in order to open the road -- together with the army -- from a totalitarian military dictatorship and find the path of democracy. The effort that we Christian Democrats and the army are making is thus aimed at reaching the objective of democracy, justice and freedom.

[Question] Don't you think you have made a contradiction, since the army itself is accused of not respecting human rights and it is reportedly involved, together with the security forces, in the murder of Archbishop Arnulfo Romero and four American nuns -- crimes which have not been solved?

[Answer] I believe this has been exaggerated. Excuse me for not agreeing with you. No one has said that the army has murdered Archbishop Romero.

[Question] What about the security forces...

[Answer] This is not true either.

[Question] What are the facts about this?

[Answer] I believe that Archbishop Romero was killed by a professional assassin who was probably hired. The fact that there was a single shot that nobody could locate shows that this was an act by a real professional. It is possible that it was not committed by a Salvadoran, due to the great ability needed to carry out this type of action. It is not true that he was killed by the army or the security services. It would be unjust to take and accept this kind of accusation. You also made an observation regarding the murder of four U.S. nuns. All the people of El Salvador -- including myself of course -- feel sadness thinking that a Salvadoran committed this crime. We are against it. The army, the armed forces, the government and I are struggling with all our energy to apprehend the people responsible for such an abominable action. Today in Washington I met several groups very much interested in this problem; the solution of which the American people feel is extremely important. Americans feel that not only four Americans, four religious people, but four women have been murdered. This is a crime that has a very emotional content. I explained the efforts we are making, the requests we are making for maximum technical help to continue investigating. There are six suspects who are in jail.

[Question] Does the Government of El Salvador have enough evidence to try them?

[Answer] The problem is that, according to our laws, we do not have enough evidence to try and sentence them. Therefore, we are trying to obtain more evidence, more information so that the courts can sentence those found guilty.

[Question] Changing to another subject, at the OAS you said that "we strongly reject any intent to interfere in our internal affairs and reiterate that the solution to our crisis is the sole responsibility of the Salvadoran people." You criticized the Mexican-French declaration recognizing the Farabundo Marti Revolution Front [FMLN] as a political organization. You also accused Nicaragua of interference. Do you not believe that the U.S. attitude can also be condemned, because according to several very qualified international observers, "it is openly interfering in Salvadoran affairs?"

[Answer] Your analysis of the Mexican-French declaration is very mild, because the declaration is absolutely interventionist.

It not only states that the two governments recognize the Farabundo Marti Revolutionary Front as a representative organization, but it also states that in order to find a solution in the country, it demands the dismissal of the president, the formation of a new government and the change of the army. This, in any language, in any part of the world, means interference. I believe that if the language used by Mexico and France was the type you used, I would agree; it would not be interference but a point of view, a position I respect. Now, let us understand what is and what is not interference. I believe that interference is when someone interferes in the affairs of another without being invited. This declaration was not the result of any invitation by the government and people of El Salvador. For example, if we invite France to work with us to solve aspects related to tuna fishing, France is not interfering in our affairs but is providing aid we requested. It would be different if France wanted to impose a plan for tuna fishing -- this would then be interference.

The United States is only and exclusively helping us in areas where we asked for cooperation. If they ever try to interfere, we would oppose it. This is why I say that in El Salvador we do not accept interference from any army. We will not tolerate interference from the Cuban, Libyan or Nicaraguan Armies or the U.S. Marines.

[Question] You are going to be a host to the Guatemalan, Honduran and Costa Rican presidents in the near future. What is the basic political purpose of this meeting and why is Nicaragua excluded?

[Answer] On 15 September -- when the Central American countries celebrated their independence -- I delivered a speech at the national stadium submitting a political proposal which included an invitation to all friendly governments that believe in democracy, in elections and in freedom to come to El Salvador to see for themselves the difficulties we are confronting and to help us in the various aspects related to the electoral process and its conclusion. I started with three of four, but I will continue to extend invitations to all friendly countries which in some way have agreed on a democratic noninterventionist solution for the Salvadoran crisis.

Regarding Nicaragua, that country has made a statement supporting the Mexican-French declaration. Therefore, it would not be right to invite a country that does not believe in the democratic process we are implementing.

[Question] High-ranking U.S. State Department officials indicated that "President Ronald Reagan has reportedly made an initial contact with President Jose Lopez Portillo so that the Mexican president could become a mediator in the Salvadoran conflict." Would you be willing to accept this type of opening aimed at solving the current Salvadoran crisis?

[Answer] I do not know if President Ronald Reagan held this type of conversation or what the results were. The fact is that after the meeting of the two chiefs of state, Mexican Foreign Minister Jorge Castaneda released a declaration which not only confirms his government's and the French Government's declaration, but adds new elements insulting the government junta, including me. This obviously shows that Mexico insists on its mistake. I hope to God that the Mexican people understand that this is a mistake and that the Salvadoran Government does not want any kind of problems or conflicts with its big brother, Mexico. In our native language, we Salvadorans are named "pipil" which means "child" in Aztec. That is, we are sons of Nahuatl. We love Mexico because we have inherited its culture.

DEFENSE MINISTER BACKS TRIPARTITE MILITARY GROUP

PA141910 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 14 Oct 81

["Here Is the World" newscast]

[Summary] During a news conference with Here Is the World reporters, Salvadoran Defense Minister Jose Guillermo Garcia said that he favors an alliance of the Armies of Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras.

He said: "This is a practical way to fight the international subversive actions being carried out in our countries. But I dare say that the people of our countries, even more than the governments, should integrate, with the common objective of waging this struggle [words indistinct] of convictions against the international subversives acting up in our countries."

Later, Colonel Garcia referred to what went on during Guatemala President Romeo Lucas' visit to El Salvador, saying: "We spoke about an integrationist future, but not as a static integration of governments or armed institutions."

Meanwhile, Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, vice president of the Salvadoran Government junta, said that the Governments of Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras do not plan to form a military pact to fight subversion. He said, though, that it is necessary that countries with political affinity in Central America cooperate with each other in facing the communist threat.

Colonel Gutierrez said that a distinction must be made in El Salvador between the activities of guerrillas and those of terrorists. He said: "Here they wear no uniforms. They mingle with the people. They are terrorists, who place bombs and ambush security corps and the people. Their main objective has been the economic destruction of the country. They have destroyed power lines, businesses and factories. They have set whatever they could afire. They have destroyed the production capacity of this country. Terrorism has done all of this."

200 HONDURAN TROOPS ALLEGEDLY SUPPORT ARMY

PA142034 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Spokesmen for the FMLN of El Salvador have reported that during the latest repressive attack launched by the Salvadoran Army against guerrilla positions in the Department of Chalatenango, at least 200 Honduran soldiers were in Salvadoran territory.

SALPRESS, the news agency that reported this, noted that the staff of the FMLN's Modesto Ramirez central front reported that the government forces had 64 casualties as a result of the clashes. A Honduran contingent comprising 100 [as heard] soldiers entered as far as Arcatao, a Salvadoran town 20 km from the border, and remained there, substituting for the Salvadoran forces until these forces withdrew from Chalatenango, the FMLN report notes.

MOP-UP OPERATIONS IN CHALATENANGO FINISHED

PA142007 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 13 Oct 81 pp 2, 38

[Text] Mop-up operations in the northern sector of Chalatenango Department concluded with a toll of 112 terrorists and 12 soldiers killed in action, according to an official report by the armed forces.

Early last week we reported the beginning of these operations in various rural sectors of Chalatenango Department, which covered El Volcancillo Canton, Ojo de Agua, Las Vueltas and El Jicaro.

We also reported the rescue of a guardsman and a soldier and the recovery of a weapon stolen from the Cancasque post commander, who was killed by subversives.

Yesterday, the armed forces announced the end of the operations, indicating the number of dead already mentioned and the confiscation of a large amount of weapons.

The official report noted that the mop-up operations will continue elsewhere, as some rebel camps detected in Cabanas Department have yet to be eliminated.

NICARAGUA

RAMIREZ, ORTEGA COMMENT ON 'FACE THE PEOPLE'

PA102128 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0142 GMT 10 Oct 81

["Face the People" program with Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction; Commander of the Revolution Humberto Oretga Saavedra, commander in chief of the Sandinist People's Army (EPS) and defense minister; and members of the EPS staff at the Heroes and Martyrs Room of the Government House in Managua; intercepted in progress -- live]

[Excerpts] [Question indistinct]

[Ramirez Mercado] We would like to say that the mobilization around the Benjamin Zeledon patriotic and anti-interventionist drive in no way contradicts the state of economic and social emergency. Instead, it complements it. This state of ecoromic and social emergency was established on the basis of the country's specific social and economic problems which have already been broadly explained to our people. The state of emergency is going to last 1 year. We will see if in 1 year the situation has improved to decide whether or not it will be renewed. However, during this year when the state of emergency is in effect, we should expect that it will be necessary to order other mobilizations and patriotic drives in accordance with the aggressive atmosphere that U.S. imperialism might or might not create against our fatherland. It will essentially depend on this. While this climate exists, while the threats and attacks exist, and even if we have economic problems, the patriotic mobilizations for the defense of our fatherland will always have to take place because one thing is directly linked to the other.

If an attack against our fatherland unfortunately occurs, then the country's economy must be at the service of the war of national defense. This is something that is directly linked. If our country is the victim of an attack, then the production, storage and distribution of food must too be at the service of the war; transportation has to be at the service of defense and all the country's resources must revolve around the defense. This state of economic and social emergency would then have to be changed and be at the service of that new situation.

We are not harming the country's productivity with these militia mobilizations and anti-interventionist drives. We are not harming discipline in work. On the contrary, part of the emphasis in the mobilization is that austerity, discipline, order and productivity in work are part of defense. In the measure that we increase production we will be better prepared to defend the country because we will have more resources and material wealth. Therefore, companera, we believe that the state of economic and social emergency is being complemented with this patriotic mobilization drive. [applause]

[Question] Good evening, Companero Sergio Ramirez Mercado, Companero Commander Humberto Ortega, companero commanders of the EPS staff. My name is (Arnaldo Obando). I belong to the militia unit of the Datsun distributor, affiliated to the Sandinist Workers Federation, zone 8, 3d military region. The concern that the militia units in the northern highway have is that it could be said that Managua's industrial and economic potential is located on the northern highway. With the private companies' refusal to grant the command post, we believe we are being denied the right to participate in an organized defense at the time of an aggression. We know that most of the companies which could maintain a real war industry are located on the northern highway. What can be done in this case which I think is special due to the situation in which we find ourselves?

[Ortega Saavedra] I think that first of all, reiterating the policy pointed out by Companero Sergio Ramirez in the previous answer, we as government and representative of the revolutionary people will continue to use persuasion in those companies which aren't contributing to the tasks of national defense. We will continue to make the ultimate efforts to persuade these businessmen that national defense is above everything else. In this sense, we hope they will contribute to the defense of the fatherland and that they won't continue with attitudes that affect the nation's interests, which are the interests that the defense demands to prepare all measures against an attack which we think is possible.

In this sense, I think the first thing that must be done is that through the militia section, we must obtain as soon as possible a list of the companies that maintain this attitude. Second, through the revolutionary government and through the revolutionary force, through the moral force of our just and correct demands, we must persuade these individuals and explain to them that they shouldn't [words indistinct]. We are sure that if these businessmen still have patriotic feelings, there will be a positive reply. If there is no positive reply, we will have to take the measures that the national situation of the economic and social emergency demands and, above all, the situation that the defense demands at this time. Through the laws and government measures we will see what legal measures we will apply. Above all, I don't think we should exhaust the element of persuasion because many of these individuals who perhaps need fuller explanations, don't realize that with their attitude they are only putting the rope around their necks. In this sense, I think we must be patient. However, we won't be endlessly patient. Instead, we will exhaust all these steps and have patience and make sure that those attitudes won't endanger the country's defense capacity and endanger the fatherland and the revolution. We can be flexible in many things but in defense we can't be so flexible. In this sense, you can be sure that we will do the just and correct thing. [applause]

[Question] Good evening, companero of the junta, companero commanders, everyone. My name is (Leonel Baraonda). I work in the (Penwalt) electrochemical plant and I'm a member of Battalion 50-15. I live in the Monsignor Lezcano neighborhood and represent the Sandinist Defense Committees. Being part of the people and a proud member of the militias, I completely agree with the statements of the junta member and commanders about the danger that our country is currently experiencing as a result of Hawk View. We are greatly concerned about this situation. I have several questions in the case that a real invasion occurs. In case of such an invasion and if a war economy was established, how will the interests of the bourgeoisie be affected?

[Ramirez Mercado] If our fatherland were to be invaded by a foreign force, by a foreign army, by a mercenary army of Somozists along with people from other countries, or in the last instance by the U.S. Army, we would not say that this was an invasion against the Sandinist Front. At this time, we cannot say that this political-military preparation, this exercise, is being carried out to strengthen a specific party, as the reactionaries state. Instead, the country, the fatherland's sovereignty and integrity is at play here. When we are invaded we aren't going to have Moors and Christians here and we aren't going to have some who are going to defend their country with rifles while others hide under their beds. In no way could that situation occur here. That situation could in no way be tolerated here.

In 1927, General Sandino rose up with a few hundred men who increased to a few thousand while other well-off sectors supported the invasion. General Sandino lost the weapons and was subsequently assassinated. But there's an essential difference now. Now the people have the weapons. All the Nicaraguan people have the weapons in their hands. At the time of an invasion of Nicaragua, those weapons will defend the nation, the country, the Republic of Nicaragua and not the FSLN. Then if that moment comes, any gesture against that defense and any smile in favor of the invaders will have to be paid here with your life and nothing else. [applause]

[Question] My name is (Flor de Maria Leiton Marenco). I belong to the National Association of Nicaraguan Teachers and I'm a member of the Sandinist People's Militias. I have a question for Companero Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the national reconstruction junta. What can we teachers do to give greater security to our students at the moment of an armed intervention if it comes during school hours and we don't have weapons? The second question is addressed to Companero Humberto Ortega Saavedra. Do you support the Sandinist militias' demand that the reactionary sectors make their position known on the imperialist aggression?

[Ramirez Mercado] Well, companera, I think a detailed defense plan in case of an attack shouldn't be discussed in this meeting.

I would just like to tell you that the defense against an armed foreign attack must essentially come from regular forces because someone might have the idea that a war against an invader is going to be waged in the same way as the liberation war against Somoza, in other words with barricades, guerrilla columns and so forth. That is completely different. The country's defense capability essentially lies in the organization and organized preparation of the people to mobilize around defense.

[Ortega Saavedra] I think this subject is very important. Adding to what Sergio has said, in the measure that we fulfill every week and month the requirements that defense -- in this case the Defense Ministry, the EPS and the Sandinist People's Militias -- demands from the workers, the various local militias whether they are student, worker, neighborhood or other types of militias; then we are winning more than half of the battle. If we are disorganized and our enemies attack us -- we must remember the enemy can attack us by air, land or sea -- we must be ready to mobilize to be ready for attacks from those three directions. We can't think that the enemy is going to attack us just one way. The enemy will use all the ways it can to hurt us, particularly in the initial moments.

In this sense, if the plans for each sector, each institute, each work center, each ministry, each neighborhood are not well understood by each militia member, each militia chief -- if they don't fulfill the necessary requirements to quickly organize and mobilize -- then in its initial surprise attack the enemy will gain positions from us. So to the extent that we fulfill all the organizational and mobilization measures, we will win more than half of the battle. We will present a more-organized theater of operations to our enemies.

Here we fall into the problem of those unpatriotic enterprises which are affecting the national defense plans as a result of their attitudes. The first thing that must be consolidated are the local militias. All of you, all our people, must be aware of this. Local militias must exist throughout the country, in all the productive centers in the rural and urban areas, in all the institutes, ministries, neighborhoods. There must be local militias in addition to the regular forces which Companero Sergio noted, that is, the EPS which has permanent regular forces. At the time of a mobilization, the army is made up of the regular forces and what we call the reserve battalions. But in addition to those forces there are the local militias. For example, they are those units which are formed in the factories. These are companeros who aren't in the reserve battalions. We can't have an indefinite number of reserve battalions. There must be a specific number of battalions which respond to the secret military plan that we have approved. This army can't carry out its operations if it doesn't have a large number of organized local militias which are the ones which will permit the army to undertake its mobilization in a protected manner.

[Question] Good evening, Companero Sergio Ramirez, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction; Companero Humberto Ortega, commander in chief of the Sandinist People's Army, EPS, and national chief of the Sandinist People's Militias, MPS; companeros members of the EPS high staff. My name is (Emma Tinoco). I am a member of the Amanda Luisa Espinosa Association of Nicaraguan Women, AMLAE, and I am participating in the defense with the women's reserve battalions. I work in the junta of reconstruction of Managua. First of all, I wish to express a fraternal and anti-interventionist greetings of the state organization I represent. Companeros, with this patriotic campaign, the Nicaraguan people have shown imperialism that we are determined to defend the Sandinist people's revolution to the last consequences. What was achieved at the UN General Assembly and with the U.S. people with regard to the Nicaraguans' determination to rise up in arms in view of the imperialist attitude with its Hawk View maneuvers? Thank you. [applause]

[Ortega Saavedra] Before answering the companera's question, we would like to add something else in relation to what Commander Torres [not further identified] said about vigilance: that we must remember that before going out on vigilance patrol, the police coordinate with the companeros the vigilance operation, and this will be gradually improved each day.

Regarding what the companera said, in first place, we can say that at the UN General Assembly, at which a group of progressive and revolutionary forces was also represented, Nicaragua presented the firm position assumed by our revolutionary government and the FSLN National Directorate on behalf of peace and stability in the region and for a just and political solution sought by the patriots, the revolutionaries struggling in El Salvador. I say patriots and revolutionaries, and not terrorists as the government of Mr Duarte calls them. The Salvadorans in arms, the Salvadorans who are members of the FMLN and of the Revolutionary Democratic Front, FDR, are patriots and revolutionaries. They are representatives of the people as you and I. [applause]

In general, we consider that the dignified, just and mature position assumed by the Nicaraguan revolutionary government as well as the behavior of the Sandinist leadership at the United Nations was favorable and positive for us, because it contributes to the stability in the region and to humankind's efforts for peace. We also wanted to say that although we have the support of most progressive and mature countries of the world and of the region, the Nicaraguan people are still the main, vital, important and decisive support of the revolution. By the Nicaraguan people, we mean the workers, youths, women and peasants under the leadership of their vanguard, the FSLN.

In this respect, the mobilizations carried out under the Benjamin Zeledon anti-interventionist patriotic campaign, which will end on 13 October, is at slight variance with the original plan we announced, because as Companero Sergio Ramirez said, the explosion of enthusiasm and of will of struggle was so big that we could not carry out the plan as we had planned, which consisted first in the mobilizations in Managua. Then gradually from 13 to 30 October, the mobilizations would continue throughout the rest of the country. But what happened? The mobilization in Managua unleashed an enthusiasm in all the departments of the country and the people went into the streets to follow suit and to prove that they were better organized, more determined and more enthusiastic than the people of Managua. The mobilization in the departments were carried out with great determination and enthusiasm.

Now we are going to end the Benjamin Zeledon anti-imperialist campaign on 13 October, a day of deep historic significance and importance to our struggle, to the heroic campaigns of 1977 when we carried out the first attacks on the Somozist guards' garrisons. We want to close the campaign on that day, in order to remember the historic efforts of the campaign on that day, in order to remember the historic efforts of the companeros who gave their lives in those days. There will be a nationwide mobilization. At the same time that all the battalions in Managua will gather at Carlos Fonseca Plaza, with as many people as can be mobilized on the occasion, similar mobilizations will take place in all the departments in the country. This will also serve to show our enemies that our people are capable of carrying out a simultaneous mobilization, to assume a fighting position and engage the enemy anywhere in the country.

HUMBERTO ORTEGA ANTI-INTERVENTION RALLY SPEECH

PA141450 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Speech by Nicaraguan Defense Minister Humberto Ortega at anti-intervention rally at Plaza de la Revolucion in Managua -- live]

[Excerpts] Today, 13 October -- at the same time that the heroic working peoples of Managua, formed within the heroic Sandinist Peoples Militias, the reserve battalions and the armed forces are holding this beautiful anti-interventionist event -- in the rest of the country, in all cities of the country, patriotic acts similar to this patriotic, revolutionary act are also being held.

This mobilization has reaffirmed the power of the poor, of the forsaken, of the humble, of the workers, of the laborers, of the peasants, of the revolutionary intellectuals, of the heroic women, of our youth, of our children and of the patriotic businessmen of this revolution.

These mobilizations have also served to reaffirm the moral strength, the kinship, the examples set, the glorious historical traditions that our people live, feel and use as a vital force in facing the current difficulties and in their struggle to conquer the future. In this great national mobilization, the spirit of Andres Castro, of Benjamin Zeledon, of Sandino, of Rigoberto Lopez Perez, of Carlos Fonseca, of the humble, of the patriots, of the revolutionary, of the true Nicaraguans has been present. [applause]

We have also found in this heroic event, in this patriotic, anti-imperialist campaign, more strength and unity in our armed forces, in our glorious Sandinist Peoples Army [EPS] and in our glorious Interior Ministry, the backbone of the people's armed forces, the great defender of the fatherland and of the revolution. [applause]

At the same time, the high degree of unity, the close ties within our armed forces, permit us to strengthen the already deep and unbreakable bond between our armed forces and all of the people, because the armed forces are the people in uniform. [applause]

We wish to stress that through our organization, sacrifice and self-denial in implementing the tasks of defense, we have already reached higher levels of discipline. We see it in this plaza, where tens of thousands of Nicaraguans, of workers from different parts of the country, have mobilized for this event, for their campaign, for their anti-imperialist protest. They show a high capacity to march together, to organize as a bloc, ready to fulfill any mission together, just as they made this rally a real event. That discipline and organization are fundamental pillars of the armed defense of our people and of our fatherland.

We must also stress the fact that our people continue to maintain their creativity, their enthusiasm and their battlecry, which allowed them to defeat the Somozist dictatorship. Today, our people, in these marches, choose the battle cry, and our vanguard, the Sandinist Front, accepts those battle cries with strength and returns them to the people, to be shouted louder than ever.

We are sure that this deeply popular, patriotic and mature anti-intervention event will also serve as a lesson to those who still maintain vacillating positions, which are taken advantage of by our imperialist enemies, by the most reactionary circles of power in the U.S. Government, and which are used to confuse them and to make puppets of them, instruments of the subtle maneuvers to create better political and ideological conditions for intervention and for military aggression.

We hope that those sectors that remain linked, while here in Nicaragua, to economic and other aspects will know how to profit from this spirit and this conviction shown by the peoples, so that they can take advantage, with patriotism and sincerity, of this opportunity granted by the people, this opportunity given by our revolution, and participate actively in the national reconstruction of a country razed by war, by exploitation, by oppressors, by calamities and by earthquake. They can participate in the beautiful task of making a new fatherland, the honorable role of building a fatherland of light, as Sandino wanted, a new fatherland. Our generous, simple and revolutionary people offer them that honorable participation. We hope that they will join as they should and not serve, consciously or unconsciously, as dominoes in the reactionary maneuvers of those who seek to destroy this revolution.

Only he who really participates in this revolutionary process will not have any concern, any fear of being threatened by the difficult situations that may arise at this moment when -- and we say this in a truly responsible manner, in the most responsible manner -- the Central American region is undergoing one of the most dangerous and convulsed moments for our peoples.

We are sure that only those who, at the time of a military aggression, support that aggression directly, who manifest themselves in support of that aggression, will be the ones to suffer the implacable, severe and firm hand of popular justice, of revolutionary jutice, of patriotic justice, of the noble and patriotic feeling of our peoples. [applause]

As long as our revolutionary government, the Sandinist Directorate and the Nicaraguan peoples struggle for peace and seek realistic measures -- for we are not so [word indistinct], so idealistic as to seek impossible measures to aid the stability of the Central American region -- as long as we make tremendous efforts and expenditures in our mobilization abroad in diplomacy, in contacting the various progressive forces, the mature governments of Europe, of the Arab World, of Latin America -- in short, of the whole world -- while we carry out a foreign policy that is consistent with the guiding principles of this revolution, while we seek measures of stability for the region, even through direct contact with representatives of the current U.S. Government administration to whom we have demonstrated a *great openness to meetings*, willing to receive them, to raise our proposals and to hear theirs; while we exhaust all of these means, for which we feel neither shame nor regret, for, on the contrary, we are certain that we must continue to exhaust them -- then, when our patience wears out, we must, as Carlos Fonseca said, seek more patience, in order to find realistic measures and political solutions that will benefit the Central American region and our peoples in a fundamental way.

We must exhaust all efforts for dialogues, meetings and talks with everyone, even with the representatives of the current administration -- particularly with less-reactionary elements that administration, the less radical, the coldest, the most realistic, those members of this administration with whom we will continue seeking dialogue, to search for common solutions that will foster stability in the region and that will keep our territory safe from the terrible threat of war. Because although it is true that we are ready to fight with our weapons; although it is true that we are ready to unleash the war of the peoples throughout our national territory; although it is true that we are ready to give our last gasp, our last drop of blood, for our ideals; it is also true that we are aware that war is the hardest, most terrible price that these victimized peoples could pay to defend their fatherland and their revolution. [applause]

I was saying that while we put forth all of these efforts and seriously reaffirm these principles, they continue to threaten us. They try to play down the Hawk View maneuvers, but we are sure that they will implement similar exercises. It is certain that these maneuvers are nothing but efforts by these enemies of the revolution to accustom our peoples and the governments of the region to this kind of military, militarist practice, as a style of resolving the region's problems. We were not intimidated by this maneuver. We are not intimidated by the statements that U.S. Vice President George Bush made in the Dominican Republic. We are not intimidated by the meeting held yesterday by Salvadoran President Duarte with Guatemalan President Romeo Lucas -- two reactionary governments with bloody wars, who want to teach us about peace and democracy; when the only peace they know is the one they have achieved in a people subjected by crimes, by the cemetery; and when the only democracy they have is that which they exercise among their reactionary comrades, among their cliches of power; while they continue to assassinate and exploit their peoples. We are not intimidated by these meetings. We are not intimidated by the statements of the spokesmen of the U.S. administration. But we will note that they cause additional concern.

What does this mean? That our enemies do not see, do not hear our people. They care little about these mobilizations, except in the military sense, which surely makes them think a little more about the kind of military aggression they must implement to risk an adventure against our country. We are concerned that, while we maintain our just positions of peace, they will continue the maneuvers, threats and meetings between these gorillas of the Central American jungle. What are these meetings for, if not to structure the so-called northern triangle, which the warmongering circles abroad want to structure with Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras? Its purpose, in the first place, is to try to save the agonizing and corrupt regime of he who is the self-styled president of El Salvador. Second, or at the same time that they will allegedly strike and crush the Salvadoran armed peoples, they wish to attack our triumphant revolution. We are sure that these maneuvers will fail, because they will be rejected by the progressive and mature governments of the world, such as Mexico, France and other countries who have given solutions, or better yet, have offered ideas that are conducive to the search for mature solutions in the region.

But the fundamental reasons why these maneuvers will fail is the heroic resistance that the humble peoples of El Salvador -- its women, its children, its workers, and peasants -- are putting up throughout Salvadoran territory against their leaders and their criminal armies, who, in various offensives, have sought to smash the peoples who are offering armed resistance to that dictatorship.

We are certain that the heroic resistance of that people will allow the crushing of the triangle which is being formed in the reactionary north to try to halt, to try to wrench from them a victory which that people practically have in their hands already. [applause]

At the same time that they are talking about this triangle of the north and are taking these firm steps to build up the reactionary regimes, at the same time that they are continuing with measures like these that do not contribute to stability or political solutions, we observe also with concern the rumors of decomposition of the power circles in the brother republic to the south, Costa Rica, for example.

What do the reactionaries want? What is imperialism seeking? They want to surround us. They want gorilla rulers in Costa Rica, gorilla rulers who are equal to or even worse than the gorilla of Guatemala or the gorilla of El Salvador.

We are concerned over the fact that President Rodrigo Carazo was condemned by the legislative assembly because he supported the FSLN in its struggle against the Somozist dictatorship. This worries us. And our people must clearly know this: Our enemies are making efforts to surround us, to hem us in with reactionary regimes, and in this manner drown us, boycott our economic process of reconstruction, and create trade and economic difficulties like the ones that the United States has been proposing and enforcing on us over the past 2 years.

They want to create serious difficulties for us in the financial, economic sector so as to make easier their task of creating confusion through ideological diversionary tactics which they carry out through those individuals who support the imperialist maneuvers here in Nicaragua.

They want to reverse the people's support of the revolution through displeasure over the existing problems; they want to reverse the people's support of the revolution. Why do they want to do this? To justify a military aggression which will allow them to overthrow Sandinism because Sandinism does not allow them access here in Nicaragua to two oceans to attack other peoples; it does not allow them access to mines to enrich the exploiters; it does not allow them access to our women to convert them into prostitutes or our children to keep them illiterate. It does not allow them any longer to exploit a people who have already decided to never again be exploited or oppressed. [applause]

So we want to tell our people then that although this mobilization drive ends today, this does not mean that the danger of a real aggression against our people has ceased to exist. Therefore, we are going to read a decree from the government junta which Dr Cordova Rivas did not read because he was caught up in such a patriotic fervor, and therefore, asked me to read it. [applause] In the first place it is a decree related to the following: reforms to the law on mobilizing the Sandinist popular militias.

Article 1. A final paragraph is added to Article 3, Decree 555 of 17 October 1980, published in the DIARIO OFICIAL No 243 of 22 October 1980, which reads as follows: "Likewise these businesses, organizations or institutions should make a suitable room available to the respective militia corps for them to store their gear, establish a command post and hold any meetings that are necessary to carry out their defense tasks. [applause and chanting]

This decree, as you know and understand, is directed at granting more fluidity and legal support to our peoples in the organization of the defense tasks which are so urgent for all the reasons explained. And we hope that those enterprises which were not very clear will become aware and, with enthusiasm as true Nicaraguans, will patriotically make this decree theirs and offer all their support to form these command posts that are necessary in the structure of the Sandinist Peoples Militias. [applause]

The decree continues: Article 2. This decree will be in effect following its publication in any media, without detriment to its subsequent publication in the DIARIO OFFICIAL.

Given in the city of Managua on 13 October 1981, year of defense and production. Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, Sergio Ramirez Mercado, Daniel Ortega Saavedra, Rafael Cordova Rivas. [applause]

Also, the junta of the government also wanted to inform our people that parallel with this effort which we must maintain in the coming months, in the coming weeks, in the coming days, around the defense of the military defense tasks; our junta noted the tasks in the economic field, in the field of production, in the administrative field. And it wanted to announce the following: In search for objectives, the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction will soon open a central complaints office here in Managua where people can denounce all state officials who do not fulfill the state of economic and social emergency, [applause] all those squanderers, those elements who abuse the resources of the people, who commit perjury, who are opportunists, who still do not realize that there is a revolution here and a revolution that advances to make new men and not to continue being, as we were in the past, contaminated by that culture, that ideology, those ills, that corruption of the former society of exploitation.

We must all bear in mind that we all bring some of the filth of the past, and the revolution permits us to transform ourselves into new men. In this sense, our peoples are the best guards. And therefore, we -- better said the junta of the government and we of the National Directorate -- have decided to open this office here in Managua.

Before concluding we wish, in regard to what we were saying about the complex situation in the Central American region, to stress the following: First, we want to recall the old adage that the shrimp that falls asleep is dragged away by the tide. And in this sense we must note that, along with the mature efforts, the serious concerns, the just and realistic positions of the Sandinist government and directorate in the international diplomatic field, along with all of these efforts we must continue to strengthen our revolutionary power. At this moment the principal task is to strengthen the military aspect of this Sandinist and revolutionary power.

For this purpose we establish the following guidelines: First, to permanently strengthen the military knowledge acquired to date; to strengthen -- within the armed forces, the Sandinist Peoples Army, the state security and the Sandinist Police -- ideological and political cohesion, the human and revolutionary quality of our armed forces, in order to raise efficiency and achieve optimal fulfillment of the plans for combat training and mobilization; to strengthen the levels of organization achieved to date, both in combat training and in the alert plans for the infantry, the reserve battalions and our Sandinist Peoples Militias; to organize the local militias in all work, education centers, ministries, neighborhoods and so forth, as the first and vital step in a superior military organization.

Among others, these are some of the guidelines for the day. We must also strengthen the work underway in the local organized militias. What is that work. The defense of the area, the armed military training of the militiamen, the closing of ranks, the use of preventive measures in case of a fire or of a bombing, the clear definition of the plan to defend the area and, while new knowledge is acquired -- we state this emphatically, while new knowledge is acquired -- the demonstration of patience and a review of everything we already have. We have felt pressure from several companero workers for more military knowledge. But they must understand that many Nicaraguans have not received the training that they already have, the basic training. And we still have limitations. Therefore we must review the military training thus far and be patient in our desire to acquire new training.

In conclusion, I was saying that, along with this principal task of strengthening our military training, we must reassert in this heroic act the fact that our directorate, our government -- based on mutual respect, on nonintervention in domestic affairs, on sacred respect for the principle of self-determination and sovereignty of the fatherland, on mature relations of mutual and realistic comprehension, on mutual and realistic understanding of the problems that trouble and threaten the Central American region, on those problems that concern all of us -- are ready to continue to handle these relations, these meetings, these dialogues, these talks with all forces concerned with the problems, even with sectors of the current U.S. administration.

We feel dialogue must be used in the search for a solution to the problems. And in this sense, in the same way that battles are won on the battlefield with arms, cannons, tanks, rifles, bayonets, and [word indistinct], battles are also won with talks in the diplomatic field, which is a difficult battlefield but equally meritorious and just as necessary as the battlefield of war.

Before our peoples, we want to reassert the vanguard's conviction that in this dialogue, in these talks, there must be maintained, as before, the clear confidence that our banners of dignity, our revolutionary principles, will never be sold or negotiated over in a childish, traitorous or shameful way, as the fatherland was sold out by the Liberal and Conservative oligarchs in the past. We will never endanger our principles, the blue and white flag or the red and black flag. But we will continue fighting on this difficult terrain.

Before concluding, we also want to say this to our people -- it had slipped out mind. We want to speak to our people and tell the U.S. Embassy officials here in Nicaragua that they must not be afraid. We say this because today, before the beginning of these demonstrations, a high-ranking U.S. Embassy official asked our government for police protection for their embassy because he claimed to be afraid that our people, filled with an anti-U.S., anti-Yankee feeling, could attack the embassy and that they had planes ready to come and rescue them in case of an attack. We who are a responsible government, we who have a mature and responsible people, we who have a responsible Sandinist leadership, told them that in the first place they had no cause for concern because our people are not criminals or brutes. Our people are wise; they are not anarchists. Our people have their leadership and their government. They are disciplined and will not act foolishly. [applause] Our people will never attack any target unless they have been ordered by the National Directorate. Therefore, when our people say the National Directorate, it is really the National Directorate that gives the orders. [applause]

Our people give us proof of discipline and wisdom. Our people know that the officials of these embassies, Guatemalan, U.S. or others, are not responsible for the policies of their governments. These officials are not the armed marines who in the past have attacked our country. Our people are ready to fight with weapons, fists, teeth and knives against the marines, and those who come to attack our country, regardless of where they come from. However, our people are not cowards or anarchists who would attack defenseless embassies which are not objectives and much less military targets. [applause]

The gentlemen of the U.S. Embassy must not worry. We are the ones who really have to worry when this man says they have planes ready to come and rescue them in the event of an attack, for this is the oft-repeated slogan. These are the terms imperialism raised in the past to justify its armed interventions in Nicaragua and in other countries, such as in the Dominican Republic in 1965. What did they say here in Nicaragua in the past? In the era of the Constitutionalist War of 1926, they said they were intervening to protect the U.S. civilians in the country. In this sense, this concerns us. In fact we must not discard the idea that some provocateurs here, who obey the sinister hand of the CIA, of the Somozists in exile of the counterrevolutionaries, could even stage actions of this sort, such as setting fire to the embassy or attacking the ambassador or some official, to justify an armed attack on our country. Therefore we want to tell these officials not to worry, for our Sandinist Defense Committees are very efficient; they guard well and we will guard even them, because to do so is to guard our peoples against those who want to provoke us and justify military aggression against the revolution. [applause]

Recently there was talk here of alleged attacks. In fact, there was even talk of an attack against Monsignor Obando Y Bravo and Sister Modesta, who has not been very modest, because she declined to look for those criminals, to look for the cause of that attack against the monsignor, has refused to aid in solving this problem. Therefore this concerns us. Who invented this rumor about an attack against Monsignor Obando? Why do they refuse to continue the investigation until it is exhausted? Is it that our enemies want to make an attempt on Monsignor Obando's life in order to create problems for this revolution? This is why the situation that arose today in the embassy with U.S. Embassy officials concerns us. For our people here are clear: The U.S. officials and North Americans go about their business and our peoples do not offend them, do not touch them, because our people know that these are only individuals and that they do not stop, by touching them or attacking them, being anti-imperialist, stop being patriotic and revolutionary. They can move about here without any problem. There has never been any problem here. And now they come out with this.

We only wanted to take advantage of this forum to alert our peoples to all of the provocations of which we are victims, in the reactionaries' efforts to justify military aggression against our peoples. Therefore we will not let down our guard. With our blood, with the example of the heroes and martyrs of yesterday, with the example of those who sweat today in the national reconstruction, with the example of those who are still starving, who have no roof, who walk barefoot, who are still illiterates, for there are still a few illiterates left, with the example of the revolutionary, with the memory of Carlos Fonseca, of German Pomares, of Rigoberto, we will continue to strengthen our military preparedness, supporting the state of economic and social emergency. We will not be taken by surprise by imperialism, by our enemies.

Looking for political solutions and raising the banner of peace, consequently struggling for peace and stability in the region, we will continue to wield firmly in our other hand the weapons that gave us liberty, that guarantee us liberty today and that will guarantee us liberty in the future -- the rifles, the cannons, the tanks, the morale, the soldiers, the militiamen, the army, all of which are the arms that guarantee us liberty today and tomorrow. Free fatherland! [Crowd responds: "Or death!"]

TIRADO LOPEZ SPEAKS AT ANTI-INTERVENTION RALLY

PA131305 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0050 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Speech by Commander of the Revolution Victor Tirado Lopez, FSLN National Directorate member, at anti-intervention rally in northern district of Managua -- live]

[Text] Companeros of the FSLN National Secretariat, members of the general staff, members of the Sandinist Defense Committee, workers:

From the beginning of the patriotic Gen Benjamin Zeledon Anti-Intervention Drive 9 days ago, the Nicaraguan people have shown the world that they were and are opposed not only to the now-finished Hawk View military maneuvers, but to the arms race abetted by the U.S. Government team in Central America, to the internal and external efforts to destabilize the Sandinist people's revolution and to the policy of force pursued by the present U.S. administration, which has brought the world to the brink of war and has begun to elicit tremendous opposition in Europe. This was demonstrated by the large antiwar demonstration held Friday in Bonn.

The Nicaraguan people have again shown that they seek peace, because we cannot reconstruct this country without peace. We need peace both inside and around our borders. For this reason, we are appealing to all governments in Latin America to settle the conflicts created by forces that are alien to the region and to look for solutions ourselves, accepting as mediators only those who are present at the negotiating table.

The problems of Central America must be resolved by Central American forces, accepting the efforts of governments that have really contributed to peace and stability in the area.

The struggle for peace that we are now resuming is neither an empty slogan nor a propaganda ploy. To us it is a vital need, a necessary condition to end the backwardness and the material and cultural poverty bequeathed us by Somozism and imperialism. Peace contributes to the economic development of our country and to that of all underdeveloped countries. There cannot be progress without peace.

However, we must not lose sight of the fact that the battle we are waging is not easy and will not be quickly won, because the forces we confront are powerful, merciless and tenacious. Central America is becoming a hotbed of tension and these tensions have been increasing even since the Reagan team reached power in the United States.

The present U.S. administration has stricken the word negotiation from its vocabulary and is not pursuing a policy of negotiation, dialogue and political solution to conflicts. All it sees are military solutions everywhere.

Within this framework, the Nicaraguan revolution must necessarily adopt defensive measures. Sometimes we may exaggerate, but it is better to exaggerate than to regret. Our present task is twofold: We must guarantee the development and expansion of agricultural, livestock and industrial production on the one hand and we must ensure the country's defense on the other. This presupposes further work and sacrifices. The agenda includes economic development and peace.

We have many obstacles to overcome. However, if we remain united, watchful and ready to exert great efforts to keep our production from falling, we will forge ahead. Brigades of cotton and coffee pickers must be organized, so that they will be ready at any time to respond with discipline to the call to be issued by the vanguard, the FSLN, and the government junta, the minute the crops are ripe.

If we look at the enthusiasm of the 30-62 Infantry Reserve Battalion today; the combativeness and organization of the Sandinist Defense Committees of (Jose Benito Escobar), Las Mercedes, Unidad de Propositos, La Primavera, (Jumbacho), (Fulklan), Santa Rosa, Jardines de Santa Clara, Camilo Chamorro and Waspan districts; the demonstration staged by the workers and laborers of Cafe Soluble, Pepsi Cola, Fabritex, Nicaragua Machinery, Productos Atmosfericos, Tanix and La Perfecta production centers and by the workers of the construction plant on the north (Irirena) road; the staunch determination to participate actively in the defense tasks; the organization of the infantry reserve battalions; the revolutionary vigilance; the volunteer and production police; the brigades of cotton and coffee pickers, together with the work promoted by the mass organizations; the campaign against malaria; the mass demonstrations of the last few days; and the fact that Nicaragua is not alone, because it can count on the support and solidarity of many peoples and governments in the world; we will see that we have before us a panorama with some dark areas but also with some bright, optimistic and red and black [the Sandinista colors] outlooks.

Free fatherland...[crowd responds: "Or death!"]

SPOKESMAN TERMS DIPLOMATIC-BREAK REPORTS 'RUMORS'

PA150308 Paris AFP in Spanish 0051 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Managua, 14 Oct (AFP) -- A spokesman for the Nicaraguan Government junta said here today that the government had not received any reports concerning an alleged break of diplomatic relations by Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador.

Manuel Espinoza, director of information and press of the junta, said that "the information about a break resulted from a rumor that began in Costa Rica and was later denied in Guatemala."

The spokesman added: "Neither the Foreign Ministry nor the Government House has received any official report from Guatemala, Honduras or El Salvador to this effect."

CASTRO DISCUSSES VARIOUS TOPICS AFTER VOTING

FL121438 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] Our commander in chief, Fidel Castro, has emphasized the large number of new voters who participated in yesterday's election of delegates to the People's Government Municipal Assembly. In a statement he made after casting his vote at poll 76, 13th district, in Havana's Plaza de la Revolucion municipality, the first secretary of our party and president of the Councils of State and Ministers discussed various current topics. In his conversation with the many newsmen gathered at the polling place where he arrived at 1039 yesterday morning, Fidel said that the number of voters must have risen by approximately 750,000 over the past 5 years. Later, he commented on the baseball game which the Cuban team lost to the U.S. team at the intercontinental tournament. He said:

[Begin recording] Either the team was very poorly coached or the entire team played badly despite having received good instructions.

[Unidentified newsman] I believe both things you mentioned occurred.

[Castro] After the excitement we felt when we saw that great hit.

[Unidentified newsman] When (Medina Rondon) made that hit we thought that we had already won the game....

[Castro] We didn't lose that game once but three times. The performance of the team on that day was disappointing. I believe it is proper to criticize both the team, and its managers. I take this opportunity to make that criticism. [end recording]

Later our commander in chief gave some instructions of great importance for promoting sports in our country.

[Begin recording] No matter how many medals we may have won, we cannot feel satisfied. I believe a much greater boost must be given to sports but not on the basis of our resources.

[Unidentified newsman] Of course, of course.

[Castro] ... Because the country does not have sufficient resources to promote sports on the basis of resources alone but on the basis of a better organization, of greater participation and of a better utilization of our resources and fields; and through greater care. Furthermore, sports are not just sports. We should not think only in terms of sports, but in terms of physical exercise. [end recording]

He immediately elaborated on the subject. [Begin recording] Every person can exercise every day even by walking up and down the stairs and we have many stairs in this country. We also have many streets. Anyone can exercise by walking, jogging through the streets and parks. Special willpower is required to exercise. Yet this is indispensable if the people want (?to feel like) me, that is, to feel increasingly younger every day. In my opinion, exercising is very important from both the physical and mental standpoint. It helps achieve better physical and mental fitness. This is unquestionable.

[Unidentified newsman] That is true, sir.

[Castro] And I believe we have not yet achieved this. A great deal of sedentariness still prevails. [end recording]

Fidel emphasized the need to fight obesity, sedentariness and smoking in order to extend the expected life span in Cuba which is now between 72 and 74, which is among the highest in the world.

He said we have markedly decreased the death rate by reducing contagious diseases and reiterated the need to carry out an intensive campaign against traffic accidents.

[Begin Castro recording] That campaign is now underway. We are now waging a major battle against dengue fever, which was almost eradicated during the final intensified stage of the campaign. Yet we should not declare it eradicated. There were days when we came very close to that goal but some cases always appear: One may appear in Santiago [words indistinct] a case in Las Tunas. One case was reported yesterday in Matanzas. We have not had any cases in Havana for several weeks. But as long as there is one single case reported we cannot say that we have eradicated the epidemic. And when we achieve this it will also be a tremendous victory.

[Unidentified newsman] We have won a battle but this is not over yet.

[Castro] The dengue campaign yielded remarkable results despite the fact that we had to improvise an entire army of fighters against the disease, the mosquito. Let us say that the epidemic is virtually eradicated but that some isolated cases are still being reported. Whenever a case is reported we have to follow it closely until we can declare that the epidemic has been completely eradicated. We should also eliminate the mosquito. We will not complete our battle by merely eradicating the epidemic, we must also eliminate the mosquitoes to avoid the dengue or any other disease which could be introduced into the country. The campaign against mice is also being intensively organized. It is still in the experimental, preparatory stage but a great effort has also been made to gather resources in order to implement a strong offensive. I believe the people have again shown their capacity in this struggle against the epidemic. Doctors, health personnel, nurses, technicians, hospital workers have done an impressive job.

[Unidentified newsman] That was really a dedicated army.

[Castro] They must have saved thousands of lives. (?I commend) the minister of health for his work. [end recording]

The first secretary of our party said that more than 345,000 dengue cases had been reported and that about 157 persons died. He emphasized the need to observe all hygienic measures which may contribute to gradually reducing the cases of hemorrhagic conjunctivitis and to be well-organized and prepared to cope with the difficulties stemming from similar situations that might take place. He noted the fact that there are Aedes aegypti mosquitoes at the Pinar del Rio hills, in places where they are difficult to locate and to eliminate, and urged continuation of the fight against that dangerous carrier of diseases. A few minutes later, many voters gathered in the area outside the polling place give a warm farewell to the leader of the Cuban revolution with applause and shouts of Fidel, Fidel.

Election Results Announced

FL121921 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] At the main offices of the National Electoral Committee in Havana, Comrade Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, member of Cuba's Communist Party Politburo, announced the final figures of the first round of voting for delegates to the People's Government Municipal Assemblies. He reported that the total number of registered voters was 6,272,169. Of these, 6,097,139 voters cast ballots, that is 97.2 percent at the national level. A total of 9,763 delegates were elected in the first round, or 91 percent. Comrade Machado Ventura noted the outstanding efforts made by mass organizations.

[Begin Machado recording] The work of mass organizations -- the National Association of Small Farmers, Federation of Cuban Women, Federation of Secondary School Students, Federation of University Students, Pioneers, Committees for the Defense of the Revolution-- whose efforts are fundamental in the election process from the organizational point of view, which we must note and praise. In our judgment, we believe -- in the committee's opinion -- that the people have given a demonstration of discipline, sense of duty, support for and confidence in the revolution and their government.

It is one more proof of unity which expresses the people's determination to defend their gains, their true socialist democracy, and to defend at whatever price necessary their glorious revolution. That is what this massive participation in the elections demonstrates. [end recording]

PCI'S ENRICO BERLINGUER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

FL101341 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1332 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] Early this morning at Jose Marti International Airport, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro received Enrico Berlinguer, secretary general of the Italian Communist Party [PCI] who is paying an official and friendly visit to our country. Accompanying Fidel at the airport to welcome the distinguished visitor were Cuba's Communist Party Politburo members Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and Armando Hart, Politburo alternate member Jesus Montane, Central Committee member Jorge Enrique Mendoza and other party officials. In this visit to our country at the invitation of Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, Berlinguer is accompanied by Antonio Rubbi, member of the PCI Central Committee, and Renato Sandria, an official of the PCI Central Committee.

To Isle of Youth, Santiago de Cuba

FL121612 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] Enrico Berlinguer, secretary general of the Italian Communist Party, and members of his delegation have visited the Isle of Youth and the city of Santiago de Cuba. During their visit to the isle, Berlinguer and his delegation toured several places of economic, educational and historical interest. Upon his arrival in Santiago de Cuba, Berlinguer was welcomed by Jose Ramon Balaguer, member of the Cuban Communist Party's Central Committee and first secretary of the party in that province. During his stay in that city, the distinguished guest laid a wreath before the monument of Jose Marti at the Santa Efigenia Cemetery and visited the Siboney Farm and the 26 de Julio School City.

Meeting With Fidel Castro

LD132324 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2130 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Today the secretary general of the Italian Communist Party, Berlinguer, spent the last day of his visit to Cuba as guest of President Fidel Castro in a maritime locality. It appears that in spite of 7 hours of talks held yesterday they did not manage to discuss all the topics. In order to get precise indications of the outcome of the talks, it will be necessary to wait for the final communique and the press conference which Berlinguer will almost certainly hold before his departure.

Roa With Berlinguer, Delegation

FL142317 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Raul Roa Garcia, member of Cuba's Communist Party Central Committee and acting president of the National Assembly of the People's Government, has held talks with Enrico Berlinguer, secretary general of the Italian Communist Party, who was accompanied by the other members of his party delegation. Berlinguer told newsmen that he is pleased with this visit to Cuba and especially happy about the talks he had with the top leader of the Cuban revolution, Fidel Castro, which he termed friendly, cordial and candid. During the meeting with Roa, the two leaders took up matters of common interest, dealing with international policy and on the new international economic order. They also expressed concern over the unbridled arms race of the Western superpowers.

End of Visit

FL151113 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party, was at the airport to say goodbye to Enrico Berlinguer, secretary general of the Italian Communist Party, and the delegation that accompanied him during his visit to our country. Also at the airport were Armando Hart, member of the Politburo and minister of culture, and Jesus Montane, alternate member of the Politburo, and other party leaders. During his stay among us, the distinguished visitor toured places of historic, social and economic interest in Santiago de Cuba Province and the special Isle of Youth municipality. The delegation led by Berlinguer visited Cuba at the invitation of Commander in Chief Fidel Castro.

PLO DELEGATION SIGNS JOINT DECLARATION WITH CUBA

PA101554 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] Cuba and the PLO have condemned the warmongering and adventurism of U.S. imperialism which is threatening peace and stability in the world. This condemnation appears in a joint declaration issued here in Havana at the end of a 4-day official visit of the PLO delegation headed by Faruq Qaddumi, PLO Political Department chief.

The document reaffirms Cuba's recognition of the PLO as the only and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and stresses the Cuban Government's position that the Middle East will never have a just, stable and lasting peace until the rights of these Arab people to self-determination and independence are respected. Both parties also condemn the alliance between the United States and Israel against the Arab progressive states and the Camp David agreement and they demand the immediate end to the criminal Zionist attacks on Palestinian refugee camps and Lebanese villages.

The declaration also refers to the great significance that Cuba and the PLO give to the political, material and moral support given by the socialist countries to the struggle of the Arab people for a just solution to the Middle East problem and it also stresses the need to strengthen the unity of action of the nonaligned countries.

Cuba also expressed its solidarity and support for the efforts made by Algeria, Libya, Syria, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the PLO, members of the Steadfastness [and Confrontation Front] states, to prevent imperialism from carrying out its plans in the Middle East. After both parties expressed their solidarity with the anti-imperialist struggle of the Latin American people, they also condemned racist South Africa's attack on African independent states, particularly, their recent aggression in Angola.

IDB APPROVES GRANT FOR DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

FL101431 Bridgetown CANA in English 0957 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] Washington, 10 Oct (CANA) -- The Inter-American Development Bank [IDB] has announced the approval of a million-dollar technical cooperation grant to help establish a 4.4 million dollar facility for the preparation of development projects in the Caribbean. The facility would be established in Washington on an experimental basis and would have an initial mandate of 3 1/2 years. If adjudged successful, it could later be relocated in the Caribbean, an IDB release said.

The project is being financed jointly with the IDB by the International Finance Corporation, the Caribbean Development Bank, the U.S. Agency for International Development, Canada, the Netherlands and the UN Development Program. It is designed to increase the number of viable investment projects in the countries that make up the Caribbean Group for Cooperation in Economic Development (CGCED).

The purpose of the facility will be to accelerate investment and to stimulate the productivity of small-scale enterprises by providing technical assistance to project sponsors at the project design stage, obtaining equity and loan finance for qualified projects, identifying appropriate technology, personnel, foreign technical partners and export markets, locating technical assistance for market surveys and feasibility studies and other business services. It will also serve as a clearing house of information on sources of preproject technical assistance, to advise and assist governments of participating states on fiscal, regulatory pricing and trade policies and to disseminate information useful to prospective foreign investors.

The CGCED is the regional aid-coordinating body chaired by the World Bank. Although differing in size, resource endowment and levels of development, its 17 member countries maintain that, within the scope of their respective national policies, they welcome private investment. In fact, all have provided incentives -- fiscal, trade, technical assistance and others -- aimed at encouraging private investment. The technical cooperation was extended from the banks fund for special operations.

The total cost of the project is estimated at 4,484,000 dollars, of which the banks' resources will cover 1 million dollars. The remainder will be provided by the other international development agencies, governments and special entities.

GRENADA

REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT RELEASES BUDGET FIGURES

FL090034 Bridgetown CANA in English 2307 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, 9 Oct (CANA) -- The People's Revolutionary Government (PRG), which seized power in 1979 and is ruling without a parliament, has disclosed that for the third consecutive year the Ministry of Communications, Works and Labor has been allocated the biggest bite of the national budget.

"Appropriation laws" passed and gazetted last month show that in 1981 that ministry is down to spend 36 percent or just over 55 million East Caribbean dollars (1 EC dollars: 37 cents U.S.) from Grenada's record 151.4 million-dollar budget. Last year, from a budget of 92 million dollars, communications, works and labor also had the lion's share with 38.4 million dollars while in 1979 that ministry topped the allocations with 11.6 million from the 64.6 million-dollar budget.

The PRC's drive to increase production is reflected in the steady increase in expenditure on agriculture which, in 1981, ranks second in the budget with 19 million dollars.

This is an increase of over 300 percent from the 1980 figure of 6 million and is a far cry from the 4.2 million of 1979 which included provision for tourism.

Expenditure of the Ministry of Education has also increased considerably in 1981, rising from the 1980 figure of 11.6 million dollars to 17.7 million. Estimating Grenada's population at approximately 100,000, the allocation for 1981 provides expenditure of about 175 dollars for each citizen. With the same estimate of population, the provision for 1979 was just over 100 dollars per citizen.

One head of expenditure which has fallen considerably is that for servicing the public debt. In 1979, the figure for this head stood at 10.1 million dollars. In 1980, it fell to 3.4 million and, in 1981, it stands at 4.8 million.

Money representing provision for the police has also fallen. The 1979 appropriation law allocated 4.7 million dollars to this head and that figure fell in 1980 to just over 3.5 million. In 1981, it has been reduced by about 0.5 million dollars.

On the other hand, provision for the People's Revolutionary Army has increased considerably. The provision of 2.7 million dollars in 1979 rose to 3.9 million last year and stands at 3 million in the 1981 budget.

The Ministry of Finance, Trade, Industry and Planning also has had a considerable increase in allocations in the 1981 budget. In 1979, the allocation was 5 million dollars and this remained almost the same with an allocation of 4.9 million in 1980. In 1981, however, the allocations for finance, trade and industry, and planning have been shown separately and together total 14.2 million dollars. Additionally, the minister of finance has been allocated 6.1 million for "contingency" so that the total allocated to the ministry exceeds 20.3 million.

Details of the heads of revenue have not been published.

RADIX DENOUNCES U.S. ECONOMIC, POLITICAL ATTACKS

FL101517 Bridgetown CANA in English 1010 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, 10 Oct (CANA) -- Another Grenada Cabinet minister has said that the United States is still bent on overthrowing the leftist New Jewel Movement (NJM) government, which came to power in a 13 March 1979 revolution here. Legal Affairs Minister Kenrick Radix told a St Georges rally that the government is the target of economic and political destabilization as well as threats of military invasion by the United States.

Mr Radix said that the United States was spending millions of dollars to get newspapers in the Caribbean to publish critical editorials against Grenada and said that in July some 135 such editorials were printed, he, however, claimed that while Washington was spending so much time and money on propaganda warfare against Grenada, it remained silent on the atrocities of regimes in Latin America, Namibia and South Africa.

Mr Radix charged that the United States had been using its huge resources in a massive campaign against the construction of Grenada's international airport at Point Saline. This is an apparent reference to attempts made by the United States in April to persuade European countries not to attend a cofinancing conference in Brussels to consider possible financial assistance to the construction of the airport project. The United States said it believed the airport, being built with substantial Cuban assistance, would be used by Havana as a transhipment point for its exploits in Africa.

Mr Radix also commented on the allegations made by the United States as regards the airport, and said "the day that the war is going on in South Africa and Nambia, to the final elimination of apartheid, Grenada would do whatever is in its power to see to it that freedom comes to the people of Namibia and South Africa."

The Grenadian minister charged that when his leftist government seized power here it had inherited all the inhibitions, as well as conservative attitudes and conditioning of the British colonial patterns of underdevelopment. He said that the left-leaning Grenada Government had rejected this legacy and was bent on pursuing a revolutionary, anti-imperialist and socialist path of development.

RADIO SUMMARIZES WHITEMAN'S UNGA SPEECH

FL100109 St Georges Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Grenada's foreign minister, Unison Whiteman, addressed the United Nations General Assembly this afternoon. It was the first time brother Whiteman addressed that international body since he assumed the responsibility for foreign affairs in a cabinet reshuffle a few months ago. One of the issues raised by Brother Whiteman was the United States' plans for military invasion of Grenada. He also outlined and reiterated Grenada's support for the struggle of various countries throughout the world for national liberation from colonialist and imperialist forces.

MEXICAN MISSION DISCUSSES COOPERATION, DEPARTS

FL081620 Bridgetown CANA in English 1554 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, 8 Oct (CANA) -- An official seven-man delegation from Mexico was leaving Grenada today after holding discussions with government officials on a co-operation agreement. The Government Information Service (GIS) said the visit was a follow-up to a recent meeting in Mexico City between Grenada's Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and President Jose Lopez Portillo when a wide-ranging agreement on technical cooperation was signed.

The two countries agreed to cooperate in the areas of petroleum, storage and exploration, road and housing, construction, the designing of hotels and the construction of Grenada's international airport at Point Saline. The GIS said the Mexican delegation held talks with Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister Bernard Coard on matters of oil exploration, construction, and the storage of different petroleum supplies to the international airport project.

The team also made a geographical survey of the rock formation around the country in an effort to determine whether there are oil deposits off the shores of Grenada, it added. The GIS also reported that Grenada's ambassador to Cuba and Mexico, Richard Jacobs, has left for Mexico City to hold follow-up discussions in connection with the implementation of the agreement.

BISHOP REPORTS ON VISIT TO MEXICO, AGREEMENTS

FL132005 Bridgetown CANA in English 1900 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, 13 Oct (CANA) -- Grenada's ailing spice industry is to get a boost from Mexico, according to Prime Minister Maurice Bishop. The announcement was made yesterday at a news conference called to publicize gains of bishop's discussions with Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo in Mexico last month.

Bishop said it had been proposed that Mexico deposit a sum of money in a bank in Grenada to be used to purchase Grenadian goods, particularly nutmegs, and, more particularly, minor spices "now that those industries are in somewhat of a crisis." Nutmegs are marketed by the Grenada Cooperative Nutmeg Association and minor spices (which include cloves, cinnamon, pimento) are marketed by the Minor Spices Cooperative Marketing Society. "...In the next 2 weeks, 3 million dollars will be deposited in a bank to be set up against the purchase of spices from our country," Bishop said.

Other gains reported by Bishop are in the fields of petroleum supply and storage. The prime minister said he had reached concrete agreement with Mexico on the regular supply of oil over a period and the provision in Grenada of storage above the 30,000 barrel capacity now available. [as received]

The talks between the two sides were followed up here last week during the visit of a seven-member delegation, headed by Abundio Juarez Mendez of the Mexico Oil Company. The team also carried out a geophysical survey of the rock formation in the country to help assess whether there were off-shore deposits of oil.

Deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard said the follow-up delegation, so soon after Bishop's visit to Mexico, was a clear indication of the seriousness with which Mexico viewed its aid to and cooperation with Grenada. Grenada's Ambassador to Cuba and Mexico Richard Jacobs visited Mexico this month for further talks with government officials.

BRIEFS

DELEGATE TO PNP CONGRESS -- The New Jewel Movement [NJM] of Grenada is among progressive parties, national liberation movements and other organizations attending this year's annual conference of the People's National Party [PNP] of Jamaica taking place this weekend. The NJM is being represented by Brother Vincent Noel, a senior member of the party. [St Georges Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 9 Oct 81 FL]

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM -- The People's Revolutionary Government [PRG] is studying a $620 million 5-year development and investment program submitted by a Canadian firm. According to Deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard, the program involves building of hotels to coincide with the completion of the multi-million-dollar international airport at Point Salines. The PRG has had the proposal before it for about a year now. The project also involves the 250-acre Grand Anse beach area and the establishment of a Grenada national airline. [St Georges Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 9 Oct 81 FL]

JAMAICA

GOVERNMENT GIVES DETAILS OF SEAGA'S TOUR

FL121730 Bridgetown CANA in English 1655 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Kingston, Jamaica, 11 Oct (CANA) -- Jamaica's prime minister, Edward Seaga, is to visit Japan after talks with government leaders in South Korea, the Agency for Public Information (API) was reported. Mr Seaga arrived in Seoul yesterday from the Philippines. He will visit Japan before returning home this week, API said. According to the agency, Mr Seaga will sign an 18 million dollar (1 JCA dollar: 56 cents U.S.) loan agreement with the Japan Government. He will also have talks on the development of Jamaica coffee industry and the acquisition of equipment for the state-owned Jamaica Broadcasting Corporation (JBC). API said that in the Philippines Mr Seaga had talks with strongman Ferdinand Marcos on international issues, including events in Kampuchea and the Far East.

API said that Mr Seaga also discussed matters of trade and economics with Filippino officials and the possibility of cooperation in several areas. The prime minister, who is also Jamaica's mining and energy minister, had talks on energy matters and investigated the possibility of technical cooperation in new and renewable sources of energy. In Seoul he is to have talks with leading government officials on Korean aid for Jamaica's economic recovery program.

Talks in Philippines

FL091912 Bridgetown CANA in English 1845 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, 9 Oct (CANA) -- Jamaica's Prime Minister Edward Seaga is in the Philippines for talks with government officials, the government's Agency for Public Information (API) has reported. The API said that Mr Seaga, who left Australia for the Philippines yesterday, was today having talks with Philippino President Ferdinand Marcos. Mr Seaga is to also have talks with ministers responsible for trade industry and energy.

Talks in Korea

FL131943 Bridgetown CANA in English 1809 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, 13 Oct (CANA) -- Jamaica and South Korea are to develop an economic cooperation agreement under which Korean investments here can be pursued, the Agency for Public Information (API) here has reported.

Jamaica's Prime Minister Edward Seaga is now wrapping up a visit to Seoul during which he had talks with government officials, including Prime Minister Nam Tok-u. API said that Mr Seaga told Prime Minister Nam that the climate here was ripe for Korean companies interested in investing in Jamaica to reopen discussions -- shut-off earlier because of the political direction of the former Michael Manley administration. According to the agency, the Korean prime minister told the Jamaican leader that Korea was "now ready to enter an economic cooperation agreement with Jamaica under which investments projects could be pursued." There are also plans for a technical assistance agreement, API said.

South Korea is an economic development model that Prime Minister Seaga has held out to Jamaica as fitting, and API indicated the Asian country would subcontract some of its production here. "Jamaica is a principal location for this strategy, due to its proximity to the giant North American market," API said.

The agency said that the two leaders discussed the Korean reunification issue and Mr Seaga stated that his government had a deeper understanding of the Korean problem than the former socialist Manley regime. A communique issued by the two leaders said Mr Seaga had supported Seoul's proposal for talks between the presidents of the two Koreas to discuss unity of the divided country and for admission of both Koreas to the United Nations. The north has rejected the proposal.

Jamaica has diplomatic relations with the two Koreas. The communique said Mr Nam had accepted an invitation to visit Jamaica at a date yet to be fixed.

Mr Seaga was due to leave South Korea today for a visit to Japan.

MANLEY ADDRESSES PNP ANNUAL CONVENTION

FL122128 Bridgetown CANA in English 1655 GMT 12 Oct 81

[By Paget Defreitas]

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, 12 Oct (CANA) -- Jamaica's development would require sacrifice and could not depend entirely on foreign capital, which seems to be the policy of the government, leader of the opposition People's National Party (PNP) Michael Manley told his organization's annual convention. "Foreign capital must be a part of the plan, but not the whole plan" for such would not ensure long-term economic viability by the country, Mr Manley said.

The PNP, swept from office a year ago by Edward Seaga's Jamaica Labor Party (JLP), has been studying its electoral defeat. It ended its 2-day annual convention yesterday.

Mr Manley said that the return of the PNP to power was as "inevitable as the tides of history." Now that "deliverance" (the JLP campaign slogan) had failed the PNP had to prepare to work for "redemptions", the PNP leader added.

The PNP, at its conference, had asked its economic committee to work out an economic policy for the party in 2 years time. The plan is to be broken down into 2, 5 and 10-year phases and would analyze all economic implications covering the state, cooperative and private sectors. It is also to consider managerial implications.

The committee has been instructed not to consider social programs until it is clear what can be expected of the economy over the period to ensure their financing. An education program is to be worked out to "reinforce the principles of democratic socialism, embed the spirit of sacrifice, and, after the economic policy has been completed, to reconcile expectations with reality," says the PNP. The PNP is also devising an education program for its leaders, and prospective party election candidates will have to take part in at least 80 percent of the course before they can stand for election. A monthly paper, published by the PNP in conjunction with its affiliates, is to be launched by monthend. "Next time we will be a better team, a fitter team, a more prepared team," Mr Manley said.

The PNP is also to review the question of class alliance, a principle plank of democratic socialism, and methods are to be developed to ensure what it calls wide-ranging viewpoints. On the issue of party unity, which Manley admitted had been strained, he said that there would be no split as some had hoped would have happened and declared: "Your party is more united today than anytime in the history of this country." He added: "The party, the rightwing, the leftwing, the women's movement, the youth movement and the National Workers Union.... recognize and accept the democratic system as written into the Jamaica Constitution. We are committed to a centrally-planned economy with a leading state sector, an expanded cooperative sector and a dynamic private sector...".

On foreign issues, Mr Manley said that the PNP was unapologetic about its internationalist position and its fight for a new international economic order. He said that the world economic system had grown beyond the control of politicians and that multinational controls were more powerful than nations. It was man who should control economics, not man enslaved by economics, the PNP leader said. Said Mr Manley: "He who leads a Third World country and speaks not of this economic problem is a deceiver. His people will soon find him out."

Further on Manley Address

FL122211 Bridgetown CANA in English 1848 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, 12 Oct (CANA) -- The powerful opposition-affiliated National Workers Union (NWU) would never use workers in any attempt to subvert the Jamaican economy, opposition leader Michael Manley said. Mr Manley gave this assurance when he addressed yesterday's closing session of the 43rd annual conference of his People's National Party (PNP).

Mr Manley, who left the NWU in 1972 to become prime minister, presently returned to the union as an advisor, and columnists in the GLEANER newspaper charged that he intended to use the organization as a springboard to return to power. In a section of his speech dealing with workers' rights, Mr Manley said that every time there was a workers' protest it was followed by charges of sabotage and subversion by Labor Minister J.A.G. Smith and other government spokesmen. This was particularly so, he added, when the union involved was not the government-aligned Bustanmante Industrial Trade Union (BITU).

Manley said that he did not believe any union in Jamaica was but to sabotage the economy and declared: "The NWU will never be party to any plan to subvert the economy of Jamaica -- never, never, never..." Mr Manley said that when the right of one worker could be infringed "then the days of all workers rights are numbered."

Reelection of Leaders

FL122121 Bridgetown CANA in English 1645 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, 12 Oct (CANA) -- The top leadership of the opposition People's National Party (PNP) was returned to office at the party's annual conference at the weekend. Former Prime Minister Michael Manley was unanimously returned as PNP president and party leader, and his four deputies, Percival J. Patterson, Anthony Spaulding, Ralph Brown and Portia Simpson, were also returned unopposed. Dr D. K. Duncan, the general secretary, and Dudley Thompson, party chairman, were also unchallenged in their posts.

The party's Executive Committee is to be chosen at the first meeting of the 200-odd National Executive Committee [NEC], which is comprised of representatives from affiliates and all party branches. The NEC is the party's highest policy-making body apart from the annual conference.

Manley Questioned on Conference

FL132158 Bridgetown CANA in English 2140 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, 13 Oct (CANA) -- The right and left wings of the opposition People's National Party (PNP) had frank discussions at the 2-day annual conference last weekend, and that has given the party its most viable basis for unity in years, according to leader Michael Manley. Mr Manley was fielding questions last night about the conference at which the PNP reaffirmed commitment to democratic socialism and drafted strategies for a return to power. The PNP was swept out of office, after 8 years, at general elections last October.

During the later years of the PNP administration, rifts developed within the party and government, largely over interpretation and response to imperialism and, following the defeat, there were fears that there would be a break. However, at the conference, the man identified as the leader of the PNP left, General Secretary D. K. Duncan, and the chief spokesman among the moderates, Vice President P. J. Patterson, retained their positions unchallenged.

Mr Manley told journalists that there was no question about the PNP's internationalist and anti-imperialist position and that this was subscribed to by all party members. But he admitted that there were often differences in views and approaches to anti-imperialism.

That was an issue addressed during the past year of self-criticism and reappraisal, and the PNP had benefited, he said. Unlike in the past, Mr Manley added, ideological issues were not being ignored or "pushed under the rug" but "put on the table and dealt with squarely."

"That's why I could say (in a speech to the conference on Sunday) that the party has its firmest basis for unity in years." Mr Manley also stressed that with a return of the PNP to government, there would be no change in the relationship of the past -- each would be important to the other.

The question of paramountcy was not a matter to be argued over.... "Only the party can be paramount in matters of policy and the government paramount in terms of implementation." If the objective reality precluded policy from being implemented, then there was dialogue between both arms, he explained.

On the question of an alliance of the classes -- an important aspect of the PNP's philosophy -- Mr Manley said that the PNP had considered "very profound changes" in its constitution to give full effect and meaning to that ideal. He pointed out that having members at the party from differing productive sectors did not necessarily mean that there was representation from the classes, and that had been demonstrated during the last PNP administration. More and better rhetoric would not create the required conditions, Mr Manley felt, so the party would have "to create the objective reality to make people respond."

TRINIDAD & TOBACO

CHAMBERS ANNOUNCES ELECTIONS ON 9 NOVEMBER

FL121204 Bridgetown CANA in English 2354 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, 11 Oct (CANA) -- General elections will be held in Trinidad and Tobago on 9 November, Prime Minister George Chambers announced today. Mr Chambers, elected leader of the ruling People's National Movement (PNM) following the death of Dr Eric Williams on 29 March, told the party's annual convention that nomination day would be 26 October.